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|  | |  | | --- | | acetylcholine A neurotransmitter which is a key ingredient in routine memory activity  acoustic coding A type of short term memory coding in which you remember information by the way it sounds.  amnesia A total or partial loss of memory. It usually occurs in result of shock, psychological disturbance, brain injury, or illness.  amygdala A part of the limbic system in the brain that deals with and marks memories for intense emotion  anterograde amnesia A loss of memory for events occurring after the onset of amnesia  Atkinson-Shiffrin Model An approach to memory that categorizes it according to the length of time the information is stored in the brain: Sensory memory, Short-term Memory, and Long-term Memory.  autobiographical memory Memory of events and issues related to oneself.  chunks The basic unit of short term memory. One piece of meaningful information. This could be a letter or a word, a digit or a number.  confabulations Memories that have been reconstructed and so are not completely true.  consolidation The processes occurring after an experience that stabilize memory for the event.  constructive process  The unconscious invention of false memories.  decay theory  States that forgetting occurs because the physical memory is no longer there.  dementia Progressive cognitive decline, particularly marked by memory loss.  dendrites Part of a neuron that receives messages.  echoic memory = auditory sensory memory Sensory memory related to hearing; lasts less than four seconds.  encoding Converting stimulus to a form that can be stored in memory  explicit memory  the conscious, intentional recollection of previous experiences and information.  episodic memory Information stored about specific events.  feature extraction Noticing things out of the ordinary.  flashbulb memory Vivid, long-lasting memories of when you first heard surprising and emotionally arousing news.  fugue amnesia  Occurs when one forgets his or her identity.  haptic memory Memories for texture, how something feels.  iconic memory = visual sensory memory Sensory memory related to sight; lasts less than one second.  implicit memory  Implicit Memory is remembering something without being aware that you are remembering it. It is an automatic or an unconscious form of memory.  interference theory Memory for information is blocked by memory for other information.  Korsakoff's Syndrome A memory disorder caused by excessive drinking or very poor nutrition.  leading questions A legal term referring to questions that could influence an eyewitness' memory.  long term memory Information that has been encoded into the brain and transferred over from short term memory for (relatively) permanent storage.  phonological loop  Part of working memory that stores a limited number of sounds for a short period of time (less than one minute).  proactive inhibition/interference Forgetting due to previous learning.  procedural memory  knowing how to do something, or learning connections between stimuli and responses.  reconstructed memories  False or partially false memories that are created by guessing what might have realistically happened based on general knowledge and surrounding facts.  rehearsal Repeating information to oneself silently in one's mind over and over again. A method for retaining information in short term memory, also a method for encoding information, transferring it from short term to long term memory.  repetition Saying information aloud over and over again. A method for retaining information in short term memory, also a method for encoding information, transferring it from short term to long term memory.  retrieving Process of accessing information already stored in memory.  retroactive inhibition/interference Forgetting caused by learning material after the to-be-remembered episode  retrograde amnesiaA loss of memory for events occurring before the onset of amnesia.  selective attention Noticing important information necessary to meet our basic needs.  semantic memory Factual information stored; knowledge about the world.  sensory memory  Memory that keeps the stimulus' trace an instant after it has disappeared.  short term memory  Memory that keeps the information retrievable for up to thirty seconds after which information is lost if it is not repeated or rehearsed.  subjective organization Finding one's own way to categorize a set of seemingly unrelated items, resulting in improved recall  " tip of the tongue " phenomenon A situation in which a person is having difficulty with trying to remember a word and call it to mind despite the strong feeling of knowing it.  visual coding A type of short term memory coding in which you remember information by its visual characteristics.  working memory the ability to actively hold information in the mind needed to do complex tasks such as reasoning, comprehension and learning. Working memory tasks are those that require the goal orientated active monitoring or manipulation of information or behaviors in the face of interfering processes and distractions. | |
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